

**INQOVI**<sup>®</sup>  
(decitabine and cedazuridine)  
35mg / 100mg tablets

## Proven results with treatment you can take anywhere

A guide for people taking INQOVI for acute myeloid leukemia (AML) or myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), including chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML)



Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information in pocket or at [INQOVI.com/PI](https://www.inqovi.com/PI), and discuss with your healthcare provider.

### What is INQOVI?

INQOVI is a prescription medicine used:

- to treat adults with myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS), including chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML). Your healthcare provider will determine if INQOVI can treat your type of MDS
- in combination with venetoclax to treat adults with newly diagnosed acute myeloid leukemia (AML) who:
  - are 75 years of age or older, or
  - have other medical conditions that prevent the use of standard chemotherapy

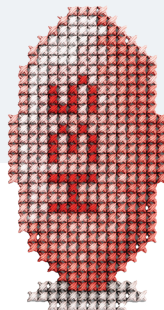
It is not known if INQOVI is safe or effective in children.

### Important Safety Information

**INQOVI may cause serious side effects, including:**

**Low blood cell counts.** Low blood counts (white blood cells, platelets, and red blood cells) are common with INQOVI but can also be serious and lead to infections that may be life-threatening. If your blood cell counts are too low, your healthcare provider may need to delay treatment with INQOVI, lower your dose of INQOVI, or in some cases, give you a medicine to help treat low blood cell counts. Your healthcare provider may need to give you antibiotic medicines to prevent or treat infections or fever while your blood cell counts are low. Your healthcare provider will check your blood cell counts before you start treatment and regularly during treatment with INQOVI.

# A helpful guide, here for you and your journey



Whether you are living with or caring for someone with AML or MDS, including CMML, this guide explains how INQOVI can help.

## Why choose INQOVI?

INQOVI is a pill taken with venetoclax for AML or on its own for MDS. It is an option for those who may prefer taking pills over getting intravenous, or IV, treatments (a way to give medicine through a needle into a vein) or subcutaneous shots (a way to give medicine through a small needle under the skin).

Because you can take INQOVI at home or anywhere else, you may not need to visit your clinic or hospital as often. Without the travel, waiting, and recovery time, you have more flexibility to manage your treatment—and more say in how you spend your days.

## What's in INQOVI?

INQOVI contains 2 medicines in 1 pill:

- **Decitabine** may help turn cancer-fighting genes back on after AML or MDS turned them off. This can potentially slow the cancer and help your body make healthy blood cells again
- **Cedazuridine** protects the decitabine from breaking down in your body. This way, more decitabine can reach your bloodstream to help fight the cancer

## Important Safety Information

Tell your healthcare provider right away if you get any of the following signs and symptoms during treatment with INQOVI:

- fever
- chills
- body aches
- tiredness
- bruising more easily than usual

## Inside, you will find:

### Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)

4 ..... About AML

### Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS)

6 ..... About MDS

### Taking Your INQOVI

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Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information in pocket or at [INQOVI.com/PI](https://www.inqovi.com/PI), and discuss with your healthcare provider.

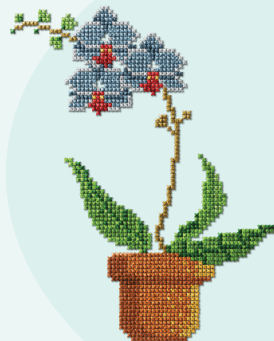
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## About AML

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is a type of blood cancer that starts in the bone marrow—the part of the body that makes blood cells. In AML, the bone marrow makes too many white blood cells that have not fully developed and therefore do not work properly. These unhealthy cells build up and leave less room for healthy cells.

The changes caused by AML can lower your body's ability to fight infections, carry oxygen, or control bleeding.

AML is a rare blood cancer, but you are not alone. Each year, about 22,000 people in the United States are diagnosed with the condition. Because it progresses quickly, doctors often recommend starting treatment as soon as possible.



## How can INQOVI plus venetoclax help those living with AML?

A clinical study showed that INQOVI plus venetoclax is an all-oral option for the treatment of AML.

### Who was in the clinical study

The study included 101 adults with newly diagnosed AML who were either:

- Aged 75 years or older, or
- Unable to undergo intensive chemotherapy due to health conditions, such as:
  - Serious heart or lung problems
  - Liver or kidney issues
  - Difficulty performing daily activities because of their overall health

### Goals of the study

The study focused on how INQOVI plus venetoclax affected people with AML and whether the medications were safe when taken together.

## Proven results from pills for those with AML

In the clinical trial, INQOVI plus venetoclax was shown to be effective in some patients with AML.

Study results		
How the 101 participants responded to treatment	42 (41.6%) had test results showing no evidence of AML	Among the 42 responders, test results showed no evidence of AML after 2.0 months*
How many participants did not need blood cell transfusions after treatment	Of the 44 participants who needed transfusions at the start of the study, 16 (36.4%) did not anymore†	

\*This is the middle number in a range.

†No red blood cell or platelet transfusions for at least 56 consecutive days during active treatment with INQOVI plus venetoclax.

## Important Safety Information

**Before taking INQOVI, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you:**

- have kidney problems
- are pregnant or plan to become pregnant. INQOVI can harm your unborn baby

### Females who are able to become pregnant:

- Your healthcare provider will check to see if you are pregnant before you start treatment with INQOVI
- Use effective birth control during treatment with INQOVI and for 6 months after the last dose of INQOVI

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information in pocket or at [INQOVI.com/PI](https://www.inqovi.com/PI), and discuss with your healthcare provider.

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## About MDS, including CMML

Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) is a group of blood cancers that start in the bone marrow—the part of the body that makes blood cells. In MDS, the bone marrow does not make enough healthy blood cells, or it makes cells that do not work the way they should.

Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML) is a blood cancer that also starts in the bone marrow. Like MDS in some ways, CMML does not make enough healthy blood cells. But it also makes too many of a certain type of white blood cell.

The changes caused by MDS or CMML can lower your body's ability to fight infections, carry oxygen, or control bleeding.

MDS, including CMML, is a rare blood cancer. Each year, around 10,000 people in the United States are diagnosed, though estimates vary. Unlike AML, MDS may move more slowly. Some people may not need treatment for years, while others may need it sooner.



## How can INQOVI help those living with MDS?

A clinical study showed that INQOVI is an oral option for the treatment of MDS, including CMML.

### Who was in the clinical study

The study included 133 people with:

- Ages ranging from 44 to 88 years old
- Different types and stages of MDS or CMML
- Prior treatment for MDS, including IV therapy

### Goals of the study

The study focused on how much INQOVI entered the blood and whether that amount was the same delivered by IV treatment. The study also focused on how the treatment affected people with MDS and whether the medication was safe when taken.

## Proven results from a pill for those with MDS

In the clinical trial, INQOVI was shown to be effective in some patients with MDS, including CMML.

	Main trial results at 1 year	Long-term follow-up results at about 2.6 years
How the participants responded to treatment	28 of 133 (21%) had test results showing no evidence of MDS	29 of 117 (25%) had test results showing no evidence of MDS*
	This lasted for <b>7.5 months</b> <sup>†</sup>	This lasted for <b>14.1 months</b> <sup>†</sup>
How many participants did not need blood transfusions after treatment	Of the 57 participants who needed transfusions at the start of the study, <b>30 (53%)</b> did not anymore <sup>‡</sup>	Of the 54 participants who needed transfusions at the start of the study, <b>28 (52%)</b> did not anymore <sup>§</sup>

\*Of the 117 participants evaluated, 82 (70%) responded to treatment and 29 (25%) showed complete response, or no evidence of MDS.

<sup>†</sup>These numbers are the middle number in a range.

<sup>‡</sup>Red blood cell and platelet transfusions during any 56-day period.

<sup>§</sup>Red blood cell transfusions during any 56-day period.

## Important Safety Information

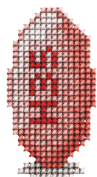
**Before taking INQOVI, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you (continued):**

**Males with female partners who are able to become pregnant** should use effective birth control during treatment with INQOVI and for 3 months after the last dose. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have questions about birth control options that are right for you.

**Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information in pocket or at [INQOVI.com/PI](https://www.inqovi.com/PI), and discuss with your healthcare provider.**

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## Taking and tracking your INQOVI



INQOVI tablets contain 35 mg of decitabine and 100 mg of cedazuridine

### How to take INQOVI

- Swallow the tablet whole, without cutting, crushing, or chewing it
- Take INQOVI on an empty stomach at least 2 hours before or 2 hours after eating
- If you vomit after taking a dose, do not take an additional dose, and take your next scheduled dose at your usual time

To find out when you or the person you are caring for should take INQOVI, you can see the dosing schedules for AML and MDS on the following pages.

### What to do if you miss a dose

If you miss your dose of INQOVI, take it within 12 hours of your usual time. If you miss your dose by more than 12 hours, skip that dose, take your next one at the usual time the next day, and add an extra day to your cycle.

### How to safely store INQOVI

- Keep it at room temperature between 68°F and 77°F (20°C and 25°C)
- Keep it in its original packaging until use
- Ask your healthcare team how to throw it away safely

## Getting the most out of your treatment

Whether you are living with or caring for someone with AML or MDS, make sure you openly talk to the healthcare team about your treatment goals and any concerns. In turn, try to carefully listen to the response while asking them to clarify details you might not understand.



### Health Journal for AML or MDS

In your INQOVI Patient Welcome Kit, you will find a health journal you can use to make sure you or the person you are caring for is properly taking INQOVI.

Taking your medication as directed by your doctor is the best way to manage your AML or MDS, including CMML.

### Important Safety Information

Before taking INQOVI, tell your healthcare provider about all of your medical conditions, including if you (continued):

- are breastfeeding or plan to breastfeed. It is not known if INQOVI passes into breast milk. Do not breastfeed during treatment with INQOVI and for 2 weeks after your last dose of INQOVI

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information in pocket or at [INQOVI.com/PI](http://INQOVI.com/PI), and discuss with your healthcare provider.

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# When to take INQOVI plus venetoclax for AML

This schedule shows you or the person you are caring for when to take INQOVI and venetoclax for AML. However, everyone's treatment is different—so only follow it for as long as your doctor tells you to. Your doctor will monitor your progress, regularly checking your blood cell counts, and adjust your dosing if needed.



































To find out more about taking venetoclax, please see venetoclax Prescribing Information.




Pills shown are not actual size.






































For all cycles, remember to:

- ✓ Take INQOVI at approximately the same time each day
- ✓ Take INQOVI on an empty stomach at least 2 hours before or 2 hours after eating
- ✓ Take INQOVI and venetoclax at least 2 hours apart. **It's important that you do not take INQOVI and venetoclax at the same time**

FIRST CYCLE FOR THOSE WITH AML						
Day 1  	Day 2   	Day 3   x4	Day 4   x4	Day 5   x4	Day 6  x4	Day 7  x4
Day 8  x4	Day 9  x4	Day 10  x4	Day 11  x4	Day 12  x4	Day 13  x4	Day 14  x4
Day 15  x4	Day 16  x4	Day 17  x4	Day 18  x4	Day 19  x4	Day 20  x4	Day 21  x4
Day 22  x4	Day 23  x4	Day 24  x4	Day 25  x4	Day 26  x4	Day 27  x4	Day 28  x4

INQOVI =   
 venetoclax =   
 4 pills of venetoclax =  x4  
 1 cycle = 28 days

AFTER THE FIRST CYCLE						
Day 1   x4	Day 2   x4	Day 3   x4	Day 4   x4	Day 5   x4	Day 6  x4	Day 7  x4
Day 8  x4	Day 9  x4	Day 10  x4	Day 11  x4	Day 12  x4	Day 13  x4	Day 14  x4
Day 15  x4	Day 16  x4	Day 17  x4	Day 18  x4	Day 19  x4	Day 20  x4	Day 21  x4
Day 22  x4	Day 23  x4	Day 24  x4	Day 25  x4	Day 26  x4	Day 27  x4	Day 28  x4

INQOVI =   
 4 pills of venetoclax =  x4  
 1 cycle = 28 days

# When to take INQOVI for MDS, including CMML

This schedule shows you or the person you are caring for when to take INQOVI for MDS. However, everyone’s treatment is different—so only follow it for as long as your doctor tells you to. Your doctor will monitor your progress, regularly checking your blood cell counts, and adjust your dosing if needed.

It might take multiple cycles of treatment before INQOVI starts helping your MDS improve.






Pills shown are not actual size.



### For all cycles, remember to:

- ✓ Take INQOVI at approximately the same time each day
- ✓ Take INQOVI on an empty stomach at least 2 hours before or 2 hours after eating

### ALL CYCLES FOR THOSE WITH MDS

Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
						
Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14
Day 15	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20	Day 21
Day 22	Day 23	Day 24	Day 25	Day 26	Day 27	Day 28

INQOVI = 

1 cycle = 28 days

### Important Safety Information

**Tell your healthcare provider about all the medicines you take**, including prescription and over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal supplements. INQOVI may affect the way certain other medicines work and may cause side effects. Know the medicines you take. Keep a list of them to show your healthcare provider and pharmacist when you get a new medicine.

**If taking INQOVI in combination with venetoclax for AML, please refer to the venetoclax Medication Guide for additional information.**

**The most common side effects of INQOVI in adults with MDS or CMML include:** low white blood cell count (leukopenia, neutropenia), low platelets in your blood (thrombocytopenia), low red blood cell count (anemia), tiredness, constipation, bleeding, muscle pain, pain or sores in your mouth or throat, joint pain, nausea, shortness of breath, diarrhea, rash, dizziness, fever with low white blood cell count (febrile neutropenia), swelling of arms or legs, headache, cough, decreased appetite, upper respiratory tract infection, pneumonia and changes in liver function tests.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information in pocket or at [INQOVI.com/PI](http://INQOVI.com/PI), and discuss with your healthcare provider.

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## Possible side effects

### You may experience side effects while taking INQOVI

#### The most common ones include:

- Low white blood cell counts (leukopenia, lymphocytopenia,\* and neutropenia)
- Low platelet counts in the blood (thrombocytopenia)
- Low red blood cell counts (anemia)
- Tiredness
- Constipation
- Bleeding
- Muscle pain
- Mouth or throat pain or sores
- Joint pain
- Nausea
- Shortness of breath
- Diarrhea
- Rash
- Dizziness
- Feeling lightheaded\*
- Fever with low white blood cell counts (febrile neutropenia)
- Arm or leg swelling
- Decreased appetite
- Pneumonia
- Changes in liver function tests
- Infection\*
- Sepsis\*
- Abnormal heart rhythm\*
- Stomach-area (abdomen) pain\*
- Decreased kidney function\*
- Headache†
- Cough†
- Upper respiratory tract infection†

\*Only those taking INQOVI plus venetoclax for AML reported these side effects.

†Only those taking INQOVI for MDS reported these side effects.

INQOVI may affect fertility in men. Talk to your doctor if this is a concern for you. These are not all the possible side effects of INQOVI. If you would like to talk about side effects, reach out to your healthcare team. If you do experience side effects, please consider reporting them to the FDA at [fda.gov/medwatch](http://fda.gov/medwatch) or 1-800-FDA-1088.



### If you experience side effects

While side effects may happen during treatment, they can vary from one person to another. It is important to tell your healthcare team about any side effects you experience while taking INQOVI, so they can help you manage them.

In your INQOVI Patient Welcome Kit, you will find a health journal you can use to remember and report your side effects.

To find out about possible side effects with venetoclax, please see venetoclax Prescribing Information.

#### Important Safety Information

**The most common side effects of INQOVI in adults with AML in combination with venetoclax include:** low white blood cell counts (leukopenia, lymphocytopenia, neutropenia), low platelets in your blood (thrombocytopenia), fever with low white blood cell count (febrile neutropenia), bleeding, low red blood cell count (anemia), infection, diarrhea, tiredness, pain or sores in your mouth or throat, constipation, joint pain, decreased appetite, swelling of arms or legs, nausea, shortness of breath, sepsis, pneumonia, rash, changes in liver function tests, muscle pain, abnormal heart rhythm, stomach-area (abdomen) pain, dizziness or feeling lightheaded, and decreased kidney function.

**Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information in pocket or at [INQOVI.com/PI](http://INQOVI.com/PI), and discuss with your healthcare provider.**

If you experience certain side effects, your healthcare team may tell you to:

- Take INQOVI for fewer days each cycle
- Take a break from INQOVI for a little while
- Stop taking INQOVI completely

# Taiho Oncology Patient Support™ is ready to help



Getting diagnosed with AML or MDS, including CMML, can be overwhelming, but you are not alone. Taiho Oncology Patient Support is here to help, offering clear information and personal support to guide you throughout your treatment.

With Taiho Oncology Patient Support, you can ask about:

## Insurance

- What your insurance covers
- How you can get INQOVI through a specialty pharmacy program
- If you have private insurance that pays for INQOVI

## Costs

- Support if you have Medicare or other public insurance
- Assistance if your insurance does not fully pay for INQOVI
- \$0 Co-Pay Program if you have certain private insurance\*

## Treatment

- A nurse can personally help you<sup>†</sup>:
  - Refill your INQOVI
  - Learn more about INQOVI

\*Visit [TaihoPatientSupport.com](http://TaihoPatientSupport.com) to see full eligibility criteria.

<sup>†</sup>If you or your doctor selects this option in the Patient Enrollment Form when enrolling in Taiho Oncology Patient Support, a Nurse Navigator will call you to talk about INQOVI, your Taiho Oncology medicine.

You can enroll in Taiho Oncology Patient Support by calling **1-844-TAIHO-4U** (1-844-824-4648) or following the steps at [TaihoPatientSupport.com/how-to-enroll](http://TaihoPatientSupport.com/how-to-enroll).

## Patient and caregiver resources for both AML and MDS

If you are looking for helpful information or support, you can turn to:

### American Cancer Society (ACS)

24/7 support, information on AML/MDS, free rides to appointments, and lodging if needed

1-800-227-2345 | [cancer.org](http://cancer.org)

### Aplastic Anemia and MDS International Foundation (AAMDSIF)

Free education, one-on-one support, clinical trial information, and local events for patients with MDS and their caregivers

1-800-747-2820 | [aamds.org](http://aamds.org)

### Blood Cancer United

Personal guidance, financial help, clinical trials, and clear information for people with AML or MDS

1-800-955-4572 | [bloodcancerunited.org](http://bloodcancerunited.org)

### CancerCare

Free counseling, support groups, financial help, and education for people with AML or MDS and their caregivers

1-800-813-4673 | [cancercares.org](http://cancercares.org)

### HealthTree Foundation

Education, clinical trial matching, expert directories, and community support for people with AML or MDS and their caregivers

1-800-709-1113 | [healthtree.org](http://healthtree.org)

### Know AML

Global education and support to help people with AML and caregivers understand and manage the condition

[know-aml.org](http://know-aml.org)

### Leukemia Research Foundation (LRF)

Financial help, patient education, and research funding to support better leukemia treatments and a cure

1-847-424-0600 | [leukemiarf.org](http://leukemiarf.org)

### The Max Foundation

Emotional support, medicine access, and treatment guidance for patients with AML in underserved regions

1-888-462-9368 | [themaxfoundation.org](http://themaxfoundation.org)

### Myelodysplastic Syndromes (MDS) Foundation

Trusted information, insurance help, treatment center referrals, and events for patients with MDS and their caregivers

1-800-637-0839 | [mds-foundation.org](http://mds-foundation.org)

*Additional resources at [youandmds.com](http://youandmds.com) and [youandaml.com](http://youandaml.com)*

## Taking care of those with AML or MDS, including CMML

Caregivers can take on different roles while supporting somebody living with AML or MDS. Whether you are a family member, friend, aid, or advocate, you may find these tips helpful:

### Plan ahead

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- Talk about a care plan with family and friends
  - If you live far away, consider asking somebody nearby to help with certain tasks
- Plan for emergencies, preparing a folder with:
  - Important health resources
  - Contact information

### Manage appointments

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- Coordinate medical appointments
- Offer a ride, possibly seeing the doctor with them to:
  - Hear instructions to avoid misunderstandings
  - Help with billing and insurance issues

### Lend a hand

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- If you do not live with the person you care for, be sure to routinely reach out
- Assist with daily activities
- Help with household chores

### Try to be patient, kind, and considerate

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- Listen to their feelings
- Communicate honestly and clearly
- Ask them how much help they would like

## Taking care of yourself as a caregiver



Remember to take care of yourself while caring for others. These tips could help:

### Focus on your well-being

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- Lean on your family, your friends, and the healthcare team
- Join a support group to talk to other caregivers like you
  - See page 17 for resources
- Stay active through activities such as traveling and exercising
- Relax with hobbies you enjoy

### Think ahead

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- Plan a schedule for the week
- Share it with family members so they can help

### Important Safety Information

INQOVI may affect fertility in men. Talk to your healthcare provider if this is a concern for you. These are not all of the possible side effects of INQOVI. Call your doctor for medical advice about side effects. You may report side effects to FDA at 1-800-FDA-1088.

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## Terms you might like to know

### **Absolute neutrophil count (ANC)**

A number that shows how many neutrophils (a kind of white blood cell) are in your blood. It helps doctors see how well your body can fight infections.

### **Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)**

A fast-growing cancer that starts in the bone marrow (where blood is made). In some cases, it can spread to other parts of the body such as the liver, brain, and testicles.

### **Anemia**

A condition that happens when you do not have enough healthy red blood cells. It can make you feel tired or short of breath.

### **Blast cells**

Young blood cells that have not developed enough to do their job. The number of blast cells in the bone marrow can help doctors see how serious AML or MDS is.

### **Blood transfusion**

A procedure that provides healthy blood from a donor to help replace low or missing blood.

### **Bone marrow**

The soft part inside your bones where blood cells are made.

### **Chemotherapy**

Strong medicine that kills cancer cells. It can also affect healthy cells, which may cause side effects. It's a good sign when healthy cells start to grow again.

### **Chronic myelomonocytic leukemia (CMML)**

A rare kind of blood cancer that causes too many white blood cells. It shares features with other types of blood cancers.

### **Complete blood count (CBC)**

A test that shows the number of red blood cells, white blood cells, and platelets in your blood, as well as the levels of hemoglobin and hematocrit. It helps doctors diagnose and monitor conditions.

### **Complete response**

When test results show that a cancer has gone away completely.

### **Cytopenia**

A condition that happens when you do not have enough healthy blood cells (red blood cells, white blood cells, or platelets).

### **Febrile neutropenia**

A condition that happens when you have a fever and very low neutrophils (a type of white blood cell), which can be dangerous.

### **Granulocyte**

A group of white blood cells that help protect your body from infections and inflammation. A neutrophil is a kind of granulocyte.

### **Hematocrit (Hct)**

The part of your blood made up of red blood cells.

### **Hemoglobin (Hgb)**

A protein in your red blood cells that carries oxygen through your body.

### **Hypomethylating agent (HMA)**

A type of medicine that helps the body grow healthy blood cells again.

### **Leukopenia**

A condition that happens when the body does not have enough white blood cells.

### **Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS)**

A group of conditions that cause the bone marrow to stop making healthy blood cells. This can lead to low blood counts and cells that do not work well.

### **Myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN)**

A group of conditions that cause the bone marrow to make too many blood cells.

### **Neutropenia**

A condition that happens when the body does not have enough neutrophils, which are a type of white blood cell that helps fight infection.

### **Neutrophil**

A kind of white blood cell that helps protect your body from bacteria.

### **Platelets (Plt)**

Cells in your blood that help stop bleeding by forming clots.

### **Radiation therapy**

A treatment that uses strong energy (such as X-rays) to kill or shrink cancer cells.

### **Red blood cells (RBC)**

Cells in your blood that carry oxygen all over your body.

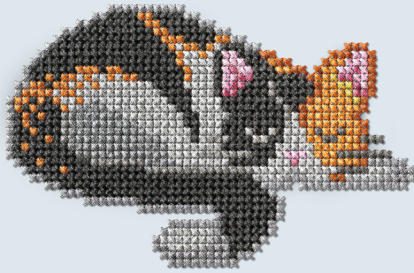
### **Thrombocytopenia**

A condition that happens when the body does not have enough platelets, which can lead to easy bruising or bleeding.

### **White blood cells (WBC)**

Cells in your blood that help your body fight germs and infections.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information in pocket or at [INQOVI.com/PI](https://www.inqovi.com/PI), and discuss with your healthcare provider.



**Patients and caregivers can count on Taiho and INQOVI for support throughout your journey, every step of the way.**

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To explore INQOVI for AML or MDS, including CMML, visit **INQOVI.com**.

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To request additional information or resources, call **1-844-TAIHO-4U** (1-844-824-4648) Monday to Friday, 8 AM to 8 PM ET.

## Important Safety Information

If you are taking INQOVI in combination with venetoclax for AML, please refer to the venetoclax Medication Guide for additional information.

Please see Important Safety Information throughout and full Prescribing Information in pocket or at [INQOVI.com/PI](https://www.inqovi.com/PI), and discuss with your healthcare provider.

